

REPUBLICAN--Supplement.

[From the Herald.]

NORTHWEST MISSOURI.

Let It be Advertised.

We Need Immigration to Develop Its Inexhaustible Resources.

On the tables of every reading room in the hotels of our eastern and larger western cities, maps and circulars detailing the advantages of Kansas and Nebraska as agricultural regions, abound in profusion. Agents from those States throng every depot and spare no exertion to paint in the most alluring colors the attractions of those favored lands, and thus induce emigration to their soil. This spirit of enterprise and untiring energy has contributed more than any other direct cause to render those countries what they are to-day. We have no desire to underrate the undeniable great natural advantages of our neighboring States, but candor compels every observing traveler to the conviction that while the soil of the Platte Purchase is, on an average, far richer and more productive than the prairies of Kansas and Nebraska, the former has also the vast advantage of what, with judicious use, is an unfailing supply of a superior quality of fencing and building timber. The majority of settlers who emigrate to new countries are not men of capital. The object of such men in seeking new homes is as much the idea of present economy as prospective wealth.

In the days of border ruffianism, many a bloody deed was the result of dispute over a quarter section which happened to be favored with a stream along whose banks grew a narrow grove of stunted oaks or rank cotton trees. Such a claim was always eagerly sought by the early settler, and was certain to command an extra price, because it was a "timbered claim."

Compared with that country, Northwest Missouri is rich in timber for every necessary practical purpose; and this natural wealth, to say nothing of her undeniably productive soil, is the great advantage she presents to the settler of small means, the class of pioneers whose labor and enterprise first develop the resources of new lands. The comparatively enormous outlay of means necessary to fence in eighty or even forty acres of

land in these prairie countries, has driven home in disgust many an emigrant who, had he enjoyed the good fortune of landing in Missouri, instead of Kansas or Nebraska, would have remained a permanent citizen, and developed for his own advantage, as well as the general prosperity of the country, a comfortable home and competence if not wealth.

As a result of the indefatigable advertising and drumming of our neighbors, settlers from the East swarm every season to Kansas and Nebraska, where they frequently pay as high as \$30 per acre for bare prairie land, when superior soil with abundance of excellent timber and unfailing stock water can be purchased at from \$10 to \$20 per acre with improvements, in Andrew, Holt, Nodaway, Atchison, and neighboring counties in this section of Missouri. Thousands of acres of this inexhaustible soil can be bought on easy terms, at from \$8 to \$10 per acre.

The timber to fence the farm grows on the land. All that is required is industry to work it up into fencing. The land thus cleared is ready for the plow; and by the following season the settler has begun to realize the substantial benefits of his labor and enterprise.

The expense of fencing in prairie farms in Kansas and Nebraska is often many times greater than the cost of the land itself. This the immigrant only finds out after his arrival.

We need and must have immigration to develop the resources of our country; and when we know that men of enterprise are as anxious to settle our new lands as we can be to have them do so, it is the extreme of folly not to let them know the fact.

An attempt on the part of Col. Kappner, Cashier of the German Savings Bank, and one or two other enterprising citizens of our city, to inaugurate a system to work in connection with the State Immigration Society in the furtherance of this highly desirable end, was inaugurated last year, and soon fell to the ground, from the apathy of our citizens and a lack of appreciation on the part of our business men of the great benefits to accrue to the country from the accession of enterprising settlers to develop its natural wealth.

The failure of so laudable an enter-